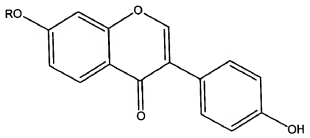
Version of Amendments With Markings To Show Changes Made

What is claimed is:

1. (Amended) A method for inhibiting ALDH-2 in a human comprising contacting ALDH-2 with a compound of formula I



Formula I

wherein:

R is substituted or unsubstituted and is a

sugar moiety;

peptide;

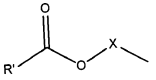
polyether;

straight chain alkyl having 1-11 carbon atoms, or branched chain alkyl having 1-30 carbon atoms, where the branched chain alkyl comprises a straight chain alkyl portion having 1-11 carbon atoms substituted with straight or branched chain lower alkyl groups having 1-6 carbon atoms;

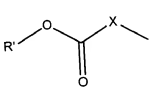
hydroxyalkyl where the alkyl portion is straight chain alkyl having 2-11 carbon atoms, or branched chain alkyl having 2-30 carbon atoms, where the branched chain alkyl comprises a straight chain alkyl portion having 2-11 carbon atoms substituted with straight or branched chain lower alkyl groups having 1-6 carbon atoms;

aminoalkyl where the alkyl portion is straight chain alkyl having 2-11 carbon atoms, or branched chain alkyl having 2-30 carbon atoms, where the branched chain alkyl comprises a straight chain alkyl portion having 2-11 carbon atoms substituted with straight or branched chain lower alkyl groups having 1-6 carbon atoms;

carboxyalkyl where the alkyl portion is straight chain alkyl having 2-11 carbon atoms, or branched chain alkyl having 2-30 carbon atoms, where the branched chain alkyl comprises a straight chain alkyl portion having 2-11 carbon atoms substituted with straight or branched lower alkyl groups having 1-6 carbon atoms; or



or

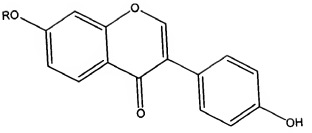


where X is straight chain alkylene having 2-11 carbon atoms, or branched chain alkylene having 2-30 carbon atoms, where the branched chain alkylene comprise a straight chain alkylene portion having 2-11 carbon atoms substituted with straight or branched chain lower alkyl groups having 1-6 carbon atoms; and

R' is straight or branched alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms,

in an amount effective to increase concentration of [5-hydroxyindole-3-acetic acid] 5-hydroxyindole-3-acetaldehyde or [3,4-dihydroxyphenylacetic acid] 3,4-dihydroxyphenylacetaldehyde.

3. (Amended) A method for therapeutically [treating] reducing alcohol consumption in a human in need thereof comprising administering to the human a compound of formula I



Formula I

wherein:

R is substituted or unsubstituted and is a

sugar moiety;

peptide;

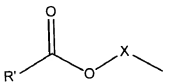
polyether;

straight chain alkyl having 1-11 carbon atoms, or branched chain alkyl having 1-30 carbon atoms, where the branched chain alkyl comprises a straight chain alkyl portion having 1-11 carbon atoms substituted with straight or branched chain lower alkyl groups having 1-6 carbon atoms;

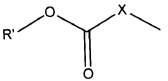
hydroxyalkyl where the alkyl portion is straight chain alkyl having 2-11 carbon atoms, or branched chain alkyl having 2-30 carbon atoms, where the branched chain alkyl comprises a straight chain alkyl portion having 2-11 carbon atoms substituted with straight or branched chain lower alkyl groups having 1-6 carbon atoms;

aminoalkyl where the alkyl portion is straight chain alkyl having 2-11 carbon atoms, or branched chain alkyl having 2-30 carbon atoms, where the branched chain alkyl comprises a straight chain alkyl portion having 2-11 carbon atoms substituted with straight or branched chain lower alkyl groups having 1-6 carbon atoms;

carboxyalkyl where the alkyl portion is straight chain alkyl having 2-11 carbon atoms, or branched chain alkyl having 2-30 carbon atoms, where the branched chain alkyl comprises a straight chain alkyl portion having 2-11 carbon atoms substituted with straight or branched chain lower alkyl groups having 1-6 carbon atoms; or



or



where X is straight chain alkylene having 2-11 carbon atoms, or branched chain alkylene having 2-30 carbon atoms, where the branched chain alkylene comprise a straight chain alkylene portion having 2-11 carbon atoms substituted with straight or branched chain lower alkyl groups having 1-6 carbon atoms; and

R' is straight or branched alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms,

in an amount effective to increase concentration of an aldehyde formed during catabolism of a neurotransmitter.